

be permitted to remain on Mexican soil.

President Wilson's purpose in authorizing the initiation of negotiations on this basis is two fold. He desires to open up some possibility for the American troops to prosecute the Mexican revolution without precipitating an open break with the de facto government of Mexico. This would give the American troops more time to search for Villa and the government having to choose between a break and the abandonment of the enterprise.

The second purpose of the President in authorizing Secretary Lansing to submit the indicated proposals is to soften the strain under which the Carranza government is working as a result of the unfavorable public opinion in the southern republic.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire received a report today from Senator Fall of New Mexico, who is on the border. A telegram from the Senator sent from Three Rivers, N. M., follows: "Mexicans, thoroughly reliable, living on my ranch, returned months' trip into Mexico by way of Eagle Pass, Tex., different towns and ranches to Torreon and back through Chihuahua, out by El Paso, report conditions among poorer classes approaching starvation. No work of any kind; food all being used for armed bands; only employment offered a rifle to be used for or against Carranza."

"Thousands want to come out, but cross this side because have no money. Same condition throughout country. Next serious trouble internal will be account starvation."

"Calles in Sonora, laboring to keep Naco and Agua Prieta ports open, account heavy collections from export copper and ore. Naco and Calles are proceeding to establish him with support and keep troops. Satisfied Calles personally will not fight us, but only actually controls 2,500 of his own men. Calles is dangerous if allowed to get too close. Our columns place absolutely no confidence in any situation, official or otherwise, emanating from Mexican sources. All taxes, forced loans, import and export collections used for army and so-called official purposes. Calles is making being appointed, all imaginary excuses to make places and pay for temporary adherents, and no attempt to pay debts or consider damage claims. Country being looted in every imaginable way."

"Your position that Congress should be consulted correct and even further troops under consideration, provision should be made enrolling one to three border regiments for active duty in Mexico. One regiment from the United States, Mexico and El Paso, which will furnish own horses and equipment. All familiar with Mexico, north Mexico, make special policy men and no age limit should apply. They will go for active service in Mexico, but would not enlist for patrol or border duty alone."

OFFER TO N. Y. MILITIA.

Harkness Extends Use of Sheephead Speedway for Mobilization.

ALBANY, April 15.—New York State now has a quota of 17,000 soldiers ready to take the field for service in Mexico if occasion arises. This fact was disclosed today in a telegram received by Gov. Whitman from George B. Dillenback offering the use of the Sheephead Speedway grounds, Long Island, owned by Harry S. Harkness, for the National Guard. The telegram reads:

"Gen. O'Ryan has reported that 17,000 troops of the New York State militia are now ready to take the field if they are needed at the Mexican border. The public feels that the militia will be called upon very soon to assist the Federal soldiers in the present Mexican crisis. Therefore Harry S. Harkness, owner of the Sheephead Speedway grounds, Long Island, several square miles in extent, offers to make the use of this ample and convenient spot for the immediate mobilization of the National Guard."

"The grounds have a wide area, possess an adequate water supply, a complete system of sanitation and are readily accessible to railroad and water transportation. It is the place where the state troops and various arms of the service are to gather at the end of May for our public military tournament and national demonstration. Mr. Harkness is ready to use it for mobilization at any moment's notice, free of all cost, if the necessity arises."

This offer was practically transmitted to the President and the Secretary of War some weeks ago and has been held in reserve by the War Department."

MORE TROOPS TO GO IN.

Big Force at Douglas Under Orders, Says Report.

LOS ANGELES, April 15.—American troops at Douglas, Ariz., are under orders to move into Mexico, according to reports received here this evening. The Douglas troops, the report says, will go into Mexico at Columbus.

These troops include a battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry, all of the Twenty-second Infantry, three troops of the First Cavalry and a battery of the Sixth Field Artillery.

The column will be in command of Gen. Thomas H. Davis and the troops will move to Columbus as quick as railroad equipment can be assembled at Douglas, says the report.

GEN. ITURBE GOING TO JAPAN.

Americans See Plan to Get Aid of the Mikado.

EL PASO, Tex., April 14.—Gen. Ramon Iturbe, ex-commander of the Mexican troops in Sinaloa and a thorn in the side of most of the Mexican rulers since the days of Diaz, is in El Paso today en route to Japan on an "official mission."

There was some discussion today relative to the nature of the mission, and many believed that Iturbe was sent by Carranza to seek an alliance with Japan. It was said in Carranza circles that Gen. Iturbe was making a trip similar to that on which Gen. Reyes was sent to France by Diaz and Gen. Felix Diaz was sent to Japan by Madero.

Both were sent on "diplomatic missions" and found on arrival that their only duty was to stay out of Mexico and draw their pay. This has been the Mexican custom of long standing in cases of officers whose activities were not approved by the man in charge of the Government.

INTERVENTION, BURTON PLEA.

Ex-Senator Would Send Troops to Mexico on Large Scale.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 15.—Theodore E. Burton, ex-United States Senator from Ohio, declared here today that intervention on a large scale is necessary to solve the Mexican problem and that the present situation is intolerable. "We have trodden Carranza with a great deal of consideration, while he has shown little consideration for us," said Burton. "The situation is intolerable and there should be no withdrawal of troops from Mexico except as a military necessity. Then should come intervention on a large scale. Intervention is inevitable. The American people cannot allow Columbus to go unavenged."

More Artillery Sent to Border.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department of the United States Army, has ordered the machine gun corps, numbering thirty men, of the Twenty-first Infantry, stationed at Vancouver, Wash., to Calcutta, Cal., on the Mexican border.

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"CONQUEST OF U. S." IN CARRANZA PAPER

"El Democrata" Prints Plan to Set Up a Republic in Southwest.

TO BE ANNEXED LATER

El Paso, April 15.—Through a revival of "The Plan of San Diego," Mexicans are prepared to overrun Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, and Utah and establish a new republic which would ultimately be annexed to Mexico.

When copies of "El Democrata," a paper published in the city of Chihuahua, were brought to El Paso and translated, the papers were widely circulated in Chihuahua on Wednesday last and those who brought copies to El Paso said the natives generally believed the movement was well under way and had little doubt that it would be carried out.

Significance is lent to the publication since "El Democrata" is a subsidized organ supporting the Carranza rule in Mexico. The story of the "new republic" occupies the center three columns on the first page, with a heading that extends across the full width of the page. According to the article, all jails are to be opened and the negroes and Indians, "subjugated by Yankee gold," are to be freed so as to join the Mexicans in their plan.

The "plan" has secretly been circulated throughout the United States among those who are trusted, asserts "El Democrata," until now the northern republic is on the point of splitting in halves.

Author of the Plan.

Jose Vergara is the author of "The Plan of San Diego," and according to "El Democrata," which calls him a "General with a master mind," his scheme gives to the various subjects not only the money they need for propaganda and the pay of recruits, but check books on various American banks, against which they may draw at will. One of these check books was seen and handled by the editorial staff of "El Democrata." The last check drawn was by Vergara in favor of himself for \$100.

The chief end of this conspiracy, says "El Democrata," is to free Texas, Arizona and the rest from the domination of North American rule, who are apparently regarded with great hatred by the populace of those States.

Once independent these States would form an independent republic and then negotiate with Mexico, to the end that there may thus be formed a great nation, powerful and strong.

Gen. Vergara puts his grievances in these words:

"Yankee pride has reached its utmost limits. Not content with daily lynchings of men, it now dedicates itself to lynching a whole people, a whole race, a whole continent. It is against this that we should struggle."

Vergara also declares as his object the abolition of race hatred, the division of the land among the proletariat and the destruction of jails and penitentiaries.

His original "plan" to include Georgia and several other Southern States for a negro republic is omitted in the new scheme and the paragraph regarding "Yankee pride" was inserted since the American army's punitive expedition into Mexico.

Mob Violence Reported.

Outbreaks of mob violence in the Pinal district were reported in today's despatches from that city. Inflamed by the fighting with American troops, in which it is now stated that two American soldiers and more than 100 residents of the town were killed and probably others wounded, the townspeople have started on the destruction of all American property in the district.

The Prena mines of the Alvarado Mining Company were robbed and damaged.

BRYAN'S DEAD HAND IS SEEN IN MEXICO

Army on Border Under Paralyzing Influence, Says Army Journal.

QUOTES VIEWS OF GRANT

The current number of the Army and Navy Journal publishes an editorial under the caption of "Our Army in Mexico," which not only ascribes the present situation in Mexico to the participation of the State Department in military affairs, but narrates an incident of President Grant's second term when something similar arose. The words attributed to the President are terse, blunt and pointed.

"Our army upon the border appears to be subjected, as it has been from the beginning, to the paralyzing influence of what is known in law as 'moral duress.' The officially dead hand of Bryan still holds the State Department in its grasp. It is the limitation placed upon the activities of the army on the border and in Mexico by the State Department which is trying the soul of Gen. Funston and the commanders of the troops."

This policy, which gives the army less authority over the Mexicans at the border than the police force, was inaugurated by former Secretary of State Bryan, and unfortunately there has been no change in this under Secretary Lansing."

The editorial declares that Secretary of War Baker has shown a disposition to do everything that Gen. Funston may desire, and it continues:

"The fact that all available troops are not used in Mexico on the border is due to the opinion of Gen. Funston that they were not needed to carry out any decision of the State Department, and not to any decision of the Secretary of War."

Situation Foreseen.

A foreseen situation has arisen, the editorial says, and we face conditions that might have been averted if we had followed the policy of President Grant and President Hayes in giving over to the military authorities control of the situation on the Mexican border, leaving them to cope with its defense as a military problem.

The policy we refer to was a military policy. The Mexican revolution, Hayes both realized from their experience as military officers. There is only one way by which such a revolution can be done, and that is by giving our officers on the border an absolutely free hand to carry out their task."

Ever since the time a policy was adopted and these new Mexican border troubles arose, our army officers in command of troops in that region have been powerless to meet conditions that were both threatening and positively dangerous, since they were under the strict orders to treat Mexicans not as enemies, but as friendly neighbors.

Reference is made to the invasion into Mexico by Col. MacKenzie after the Kickapoo Indians, and for this he received official approval. A statement made by President Grant at the time is quoted from the Journal of May 21, 1873, in which the Colonel was justified.

"If your neighbor's pigs come into our cornfield and destroy your crop what use is it to complain? That will not restore the corn. You would naturally say, remove the cause. But someone else says, 'the cause of the trouble is the pig. I don't think so. The pig will be true to his instinct. The real trouble is we have no defense. The enemy has been diplomatically dividing line. The United States has been willing to consider the weakness of Mexico and its inability to protect its borders.'"

DR. NORTON DOWNS A SUICIDE.

Pennsylvania Physician Shoots Himself in the Head.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Dr. Norton Downs, a wealthy retired physician of Fordhook Farms, Three towns, killed himself at his home this afternoon by firing a shot into his head behind the right ear.

Dr. Downs was the son of Dr. Robert N. Downs and a brother of Dr. Robert N. Downs, Jr., both of Germantown. He was a member of the Philadelphia, Pa., Cricket, Corinthian Yacht and Huntingdon Valley Country clubs. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Downs left a widow, who was Miss Phoebe W. McKean, and several children.

WINK OF DON JUAN FATAL TO RODRIGUEZ

Babico Ranch Head Tells How He Captured and Executed Villa Chief.

OFFERS AID TO PERSHING

By FLOYD P. GIBBONS.

RANCHO SAN GERONIMO, with Gen. Pershing, April 4, via motor truck to Columbus, N. M., April 15.—The Don Juan Alderete, the administrator for the American owned ranch at San Jose de Babico, pulled up his horse this morning in front of the campfire of Gen. Pershing here in the Santa Maria Valley and the heart of Villa land.

"I come, my general, to offer any assistance I can to you in your hunt for the bandit Villa," said Don Juan. "The ponies on the ranch of which I have been the administrator for the last year and a half are good ones, my general. We have successfully defeated our ranch from the bandits more than once."

"Maybe the General has not heard the true story of the capture of Villa's right hand, the Gen. Jose Maria Rodriguez, who was murdered the eighteen Americans at Santa Ysabel, not two months back, and the same whose body was exhibited in Juarez?"

"We would be pleased to hear the story, Don Juan," Gen. Pershing replied. "Then here is the chance for the correspondent," said the Mexican, smiling at him.

"I am the man who captured and executed that bandit, and for what it has meant to the people of Mexico I feel that I can be justly proud."

Burned Fifteen Bridges.

"You remember that after Villa's retreat from Agua Prieta, on the border of your country, at the end of the year 1915, Rodriguez, came through our country, and it was he who burned and destroyed the fifteen large railroad bridges behind Telecochaco and Madroa."

"It was on January 28 that his men, some thousand or more, reached the vicinity of my ranch. He said that he would come into the ranch that night and ordered that I have women and music and a big dinner ready for a grand ball in the ranch house. He came in with eight men and as soon as he dismounted I leveled my revolver at him and told him that he was my prisoner."

"He tried to argue out of it, but we locked him in a room under guard and made ready to notify the Carranzista authorities at Juarez. Among the eight men whom we also made prisoners was one who called himself Gen. Alameida. On the next day this man told me that his wife, living fifteen miles away, was dying and that he would leave his two brothers with me as hostages for his safe return if I would permit him to go and see her before he died."

"My general, I have been a soldier and was affected by the appeal. I released that man upon his promise to return. He did not return. He was with me brought with him sixty men, and they attacked the ranch for the purpose of rescuing Rodriguez. But we repulsed them and sent them flying away, leaving their wounded behind."

"Fate of Such Liar."

"Among the wounded I found Gen. Alameida. 'Don't shoot me, I am Gen. Alameida.' 'You are not a general,' I shouted back. 'You are a dog, and I shoot you as one.' And I did. I shot him through the heart and brought his body back to the ranch to show Rodriguez the fate of such liar."

"Then I received the message from Juarez that it was not safe to hold Rodriguez as a prisoner. There was only one safe way to keep him. I was told to execute him. I received the message with joy. I knew that Villa and his hands were in the hills near by and I might expect an attack at any time, and the possible delivery of my prisoner."

"I told Rodriguez, and he who has posed as a brave man through all these rags with Villa, the Mexican and Mexican North, was a coward. These ruffians are all cowards. They are only brave when they have superior numbers."

"In the early morning I marched him out to the edge of the ranch yard. All the way he begged and pleaded for his life, making all manner of promises if I would only save him. I told him that he had showed no mercy when he murdered the Americans at Santa Ysabel."

"I told my men to fire when they saw me wink. Rodriguez stood there drawing a cry, a march in the sand with his finger and I stood here about five feet away and the firing squad stood back ten feet. Rodriguez was firing me, and begging all the time for his life."

"Spare me, Don Juan," he said, and I will give you what I have in the mountains. I will leave Mexico. I will kill no more Mexicans. I will kill no more Americans."

"A last you speak the truth, Rodriguez," I said. "You never more will kill either Mexicans or Americans," and so saying I winked. The rifles blazed out and Villa's right hand man dropped limp to the ground."

DUTCH LINERS SAIL AGAIN.

Resume Service to U. S.—Five Ships Leave Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, via London, April 15.—The sailing of Dutch steamships for America was resumed last night when five steamships left Rotterdam for American ports, going by the north of Scotland route.

The vessels were the Ryndam and Nedeland, carrying mails which have been accumulating since March 28, and the oosterveld, the Westerdijk and the Anstedsdyk.

QUIET AT PARRAL NOW, ASSERTS GEN. OBREGON

Clash With U. S. Troops Provoked No Trouble for Americans Elsewhere.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

MEXICO CITY, April 15.—United States Special Agent Rodgers declared today that he talked lengthily and cordially with Gen. Obregon this morning on general subjects and that Obregon had read an official despatch to him reporting that American troops had withdrawn from Parral and that the region is quiet.

He said that there was no more friction between Americans and Constitutionalists or townspeople throughout the north.

Rodgers says he is upholding the activity of the American side of the international negotiations with Carranza, while Ambassador-Designate Arredondo looks after the Mexican side at Washington.

Mr. Rodgers denied reports circulating here that the United States has fixed the date of retirement of the American forces from the republic, stating that the retirement of the troops is not contemplated yet, though the negotiations are cordial.

Assistant Minister Parker said today that his information from throughout the republic indicates that the Carranza incident has provoked no trouble anywhere for American residents.

Gen. Obregon began his duties as Minister of War today, giving many campaign orders to reduce the international situation to-morrow, but would say absolutely nothing until then.

Gen. Carranza held a reception at noon in the national palace for all Gov-

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CRISIS ON RECRUITING PROBLEM IN ENGLAND

British Cabinet Takes Definite Stand Against General Compulsion.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 15.—Political affairs in England are moving toward a crisis over the recruiting problem. Meetings of the Cabinet and committees of military representatives are held daily.

It is believed that the Cabinet has definitely decided that there should be no general compulsion, but the Cabinet will persevere in the existing method of recruiting, besides the conscription of all youths of 18 years, the retention of time expired men for the duration of the war and the coming out of single men from the reserved troops.

Opponents of compulsion assert that more men can be obtained by these means than by the conscription of married men of military age. The Cabinet will come to a final decision before the statement of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons Tuesday.

If assurance is not forthcoming by the Premier that all eligible shall be conscripted, Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Unionist "Ginger" group, intends to offer a motion calling for general compulsion. He will be supported by Sir Frederick Cawley in behalf of the Liberal "Ginger" group.

It is believed that both Mr. Asquith and Bonar Law will try to prevent a division on the motion, which, if put to a vote, it is confidently expected will result in the defeat of the coalition Government.

The House of Lords will simultaneously discuss a motion for a general service motion. Earl Kitchener is expected to make interesting disclosures.

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